

DETAILED BUDGET

Personnel:

The State of Utah requests approximately .65 FTE be paid for from this grant. This will allow the Utah SAC to conduct corrections related research and begin building an Internet web site and databases that will be made available on that site. Specifically, this will pay for 1348 hours of research and computer programming time at an average cost of \$23/hour. This employee is considered full-time, permanent, with benefits and at Step 48 of the State's pay scale. The \$23/hr is the cost incurred by the employer, not the employee's pay rate.

Step 48 Hourly Salary	16.05	
Social Security/Medicare	1.22	
Insurance Benefit	3.03	
Retirement Benefit	2.51	
Workman's Compensation	.15	
Unemployment Insurance, & Misc.	.04	

Total Hourly Cost	23.00	
Internet Web site development \$23/hr @261 hours	=	\$6,000
Corrections related research \$23/hr @1087 hours	=	\$25,000

Total Personnel		\$31,000

Travel:

It is anticipated that specialized training will be needed to complete the required programming to establish and maintain a system that will extract data from the various State mainframe databases and make it available on the Internet web site. Also, funding is anticipated for national SAC and research conferences.

Travel	=	\$2,500
Training	=	\$2,500

Total Travel/Training		\$5,000

Equipment:

HP Vectra Database Server	=	\$8,000
HP P200 Processor for Web Server	=	\$1,100
SQL Server Internet Software	=	\$2,700
SQL Server Client Access Software	=	\$1,200
Application Development Software	=	\$1,000

Total Equipment		\$14,000

TOTAL REQUEST: \$50,000

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UTAH



Seventy-seven percent of Utahns live in the area known as the Wasatch Front (shaded counties)

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

Background

Geographically, Utah is a large state but as of a 1995 estimate the population is only 1,975,000. According to the U.S. Census, Utah is the tenth fastest-growing state in the country. Seventy-seven percent of Utahns live in four counties (see map on previous page). This group of four contiguous counties, known as the Wasatch Front, consists of Salt Lake County (population 827,000), Utah County (population 300,000), Davis County (population 218,000), and Weber County (population 176,000). Research and evaluation efforts made by the SAC affect all regions of the state.

The Governor has designated the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) as the applicant agency for federal criminal justice programs. Organizationally, CCJJ staff is part of the Governor's Office and is the coordinating agency for criminal justice matters. The Commission itself is a twenty member board representing the major organizations in Utah's criminal justice system, consisting of:

Commissioner of Public Safety
Director of Division of Youth Corrections
Utah Supreme Court Chief Justice
Utah Court Administrator
Utah Attorney General
Director Department of Corrections
Citizen Representative
Juvenile Court Judge
U.S. Attorney for Utah
Chairperson From:
Utah Board of Pardons and Parole
Utah Sentencing Commission

Chairperson From:
Utah Board of Juvenile Justice
Substance Abuse & Anti-Violence Council
Representatives From:
Utah House of Representatives
Utah Senate
Public Education
The Sheriffs' Association
Chiefs of Police Association
Statewide Association of Prosecutors
Utah State Bar

Some of the responsibilities of the staff at CCJJ are to manage grant programs, coordinate efforts to improve criminal justice information systems and provide research and evaluation support of criminal justice projects within the state. The Data and Research Section within CCJJ is the functional area that houses the Utah Statistical Analysis Center. Specifically, there are three CCJJ staff members involved in managing and implementing the major provisions of this grant program. Jennifer Hemenway is the Director of Data and Research as well as the SAC and has overall responsibility for its activities. Mike Haddon is a Research Analyst responsible for conducting research and analysis of criminal justice data. Greg Hartvigsen is an Information Analyst and is responsible for information system projects and the administration of grant programs including the SAC and NCHIP grants. The Programs and Budgets Section within CCJJ supports grant programs with fiscal management of grant funds. Dave Walsh, the Director of Programs and Budgets, manages Utah's grants from OJP's Corrections Program Office.

Utah's efforts to provide support to policy makers and those who implement policy, include many different components. The following descriptions are of topic areas that the SAC will address to assist Utah in its efforts to provide better information to criminal justice policy makers. For each of the topics listed there are corresponding problem descriptions, objectives, implementation plans and time-lines. Additionally, the **Budget Narrative** portion of the application is included under each section as most of the justification for each topic's costs are included in the implementation plan.

TOPIC 5: Internet infrastructure development and linkages

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION:

Within the State of Utah there are multiple agencies that participate in the criminal justice system. Each of these agencies have different methods of acquiring, analyzing and storing data. Multiple databases run on multiple platforms and with varying levels of security. If researchers from within state government want to utilize data from other state agencies, it is not necessarily available to them. This difficulty is only compounded for local governments and non-profit organizations.

Currently, the costs to integrate databases to a singular system are prohibitive. Even if the resources were available to purchase technological solutions, the organizational barriers would make a consolidation and integration extremely unlikely. Each agency has need to maintain their data in a format conducive to their mission and resource availability. However, within these constraints a solution can be developed that will make useful data available at minimal cost to agencies with Utah as well as other organizations outside the state or country.

Technology exists to download databases from existing systems and make it accessible via the Internet. Although CCJJ has a Home Page for general information, meeting schedules and reports etc., the UTAH SAC does not have the hardware and software necessary to make the databases available. The technology is somewhat specialized and the SAC staff assigned to the project would need additional training to develop and implement a system.

OBJECTIVES:

The primary objective of the Utah SAC under this topic is to provide criminal justice policy researchers easily accessible data in a more accurate, timely and cost effective manner. To achieve this objective, CCJJ will link their Home Page to a database server that stores criminal justice data from the various agencies. Researchers will then have access to the data in one location, using a single hardware/software platform and with no mainframe access charges. The infrastructure for this project will be initially developed using the juvenile justice database as a pilot, then adult information from the various systems will be added.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

The Utah SAC will do all the development and maintenance work to establish and support this web site. CCJJ currently has a web server that supports the Home Page. This server will need

memory upgrades to handle the data involved. Additionally, the SAC will need a new database server capable of downloading and managing the data from the Juvenile Justice Information System. This server will be nearly identical to the web server but will allow for database management to occur simultaneously to the Internet activity on the web server.

In addition to purchasing hardware, CCJJ will need to acquire the software and training necessary to develop, implement and manage this project. Once the equipment and software are installed and the programming done, the juvenile justice information can be downloaded from the state's mainframe to the database server. To protect the confidentiality of the juvenile records, identifying information will not be available on this server. Generic demographic, arrest, charging, programmatic and length of stay information will be maintained. This will give researchers the ability to do detailed analysis on type of crime, sentencing and sanction information. This infrastructure will also support the adult system data as it is added later.

TIME LINE:

Apr. 1 - Jun. 30 1997	Purchase hardware, software and attend training
Jul. 1 - Aug. 31 1997	Develop home page links, program database server and populate the database server with the juvenile justice data
Sept. 1 - Dec. 31 1997	Make data available for other state agency testing
Jan. 1 1998	Make data available to all interested researchers

BUDGET NARRATIVE:

The budget for this project will pay for the hardware, software, travel and training to develop the database server and links to the home page and any contributing databases. The SAC will use approximately 1/8 FTE to accomplish the programming and maintenance necessary to implement and support this project.

Design and programming staff time	261 hours @ \$23 per hour	\$ 6,000
Database server and software		\$14,000
Travel and training		\$5,000

	Total	\$25,000

ALLOWABLE COSTS: Equipment
 Personnel

TOPIC 3: Corrections studies related to changing sentencing policies

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION:

The Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice has the responsibility to provide broad philosophical examination of the criminal justice issues that face the state. The Utah Sentencing Commission (USC) has the same responsibility concerning the issues that affect sentencing policy for both the adult and juvenile justice systems. The Utah SAC supports the research needs of both CCJJ and the USC. Both the SAC and the USC are part of CCJJ organizationally, and therefore coordinate their work activities closely. The USC is about to begin a major study and update to both the adult and juvenile sentencing processes. The juvenile system is now implementing a brand new method of determining sentencing options using an innovative sentencing matrix. The existing adult sentencing matrix was developed in 1985 and will be updated this year.

Utah's adult system uses a unique indeterminate sentencing system which combines the sentencing judge and the Board of Pardons each using the sentencing matrix to establish the sanctions that are placed on convicted criminals. This method has not been conducive to a statistical analysis of sentencing practice, but rather a policy based analysis. Utah needs a statistical study of the implementation of the new matrix over the long term to determine the affects of each component on Utah's sentencing systems.

One of the options from the new adult matrix will be the use of intermediate sanctions. Utah currently uses intermediate sanctions to ease prison overcrowding and the demands on Adult Probation and Parole. However, there is no formal approach to this option and the effectiveness of the various intermediate sanctions is not readily known.

OBJECTIVES:

The primary objective of the Utah SAC under this topic is to provide the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, the Utah Sentencing Commission, the Utah Legislature and other interested criminal justice agencies with accurate and timely data concerning sentencing policy and implementation of the new sentencing matrices. Specifically, these organizations will have better information regarding judicial compliance and effectiveness of sentences. The Utah SAC and the USC will also develop the following: 1) a process and procedure for long term tracking of sentencing matrix practices; 2) a complete list of intermediate sanctions available for sentencing; and 3) effectiveness measures for each sanction.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

The Utah SAC will devote a substantial amount of staff time to work with the USC and appropriate legislative committees to develop a revised adult sentencing matrix. Once the matrix has been revised and approved by the USC, test data will be examined as the matrix is implemented by the judicial branch. Our researchers will use this test data to fine tune the matrix before it will be used state-wide. Once the new matrix has been implemented, we will establish a tracking process to determine how it is being implemented. This will involve the use of the court's and correction's information systems to monitor how sentences comply with the matrix and whether the variations

from the matrix are standard. The SAC will use the information gathered from this tracking process to provide policy makers with data on judicial compliance, common aggravating and mitigating circumstances and other reasons for deviating from the standards.

SAC researchers will also use existing Department of Corrections (DOC) data to compile a list of intermediate sanctions available under the matrix. After we identify the various intermediate sanctions, we will further examine each of these options and determine what would be appropriate measures of effectiveness for each particular sanction. Both DOC and court staff will provide input during the development process for the effectiveness measures. These measures will then be applied to each sanction to establish which options are the most affective for particular types of offenders. We will then present this data to CCJJ, the USC, courts and DOC for policy level evaluation.

The juvenile matrix has been approved in concept by CCJJ, the USC, the Courts, Youth Corrections and the legislature. However, the specifics of implementation have not been established. The Utah SAC will be provide the courts with technical assistance as they train juvenile court personnel in using the matrix. Once it is in use, we will also develop and implement a tracking process to monitor compliance to the standard and track the type of cases and reasons for common deviations. We will use this information to fine tune the matrix and provide policy makers a method of evaluating this method of juvenile sentencing.

TIME LINE:

Apr. 1 - May 30 1997	Revise Adult Sentencing Matrix
Apr. 1 - May 30 1997	Assist in training juvenile court personnel on new juvenile matrix
Jun. 1 - Aug. 31 1997	Compile a complete list of adult intermediate sanctions and develop effectiveness measures for the various sanctions
Sept. 1 - Mar. 31 1998	Establish tracking process for monitoring the effects of the matrices on sentencing practices
Apr. 1 1998	Make tracking results available to criminal justice agencies

BUDGET NARRATIVE:

This project is a personnel intensive research effort that will require extensive hours of SAC staff time, specifically the following table breaks out the anticipated requirements by activity:

	Grant Funded <u>Time</u>	Total Time <u>Required</u>
Adult Sentencing Matrix - Revision and Tracking	300 Hours	380 Hours
Intermediate Sanctions - List and Effectiveness Measures	300 Hours	1040 Hours
Training for new Juvenile Matrix	40 Hours	40 Hours
Juvenile Sentencing Matrix - Tracking	<u>447 Hours</u>	<u>600 Hours</u>
Total Research Staff Time @\$23/Hr = \$25,000	1087 Hours	2060 Hours

ALLOWABLE COSTS: Personnel